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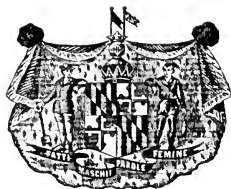
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Old  
Manors  
in the  
Colony  
of  
Maryland











BUSHWOOD.ON THE WICOMICO.  
A PART OF  
ST.CLEMENT'S MANOR

Through the Courtesy of  
Mrs.Edmund Plowden Jenkins

OLD MANORS  
IN THE  
COLONY OF MARYLAND  
BY  
ANNIE LEAKIN SIOUSSAT  
FIRST SERIES  
ON THE POTOMAC

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BY  
ANNIE LEAKIN SIOUSSAT

*The Lord Baltimore Press*  
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

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To  
DR. WILLIAM HAND BROWNE,  
Emeritus Professor in the Johns Hopkins University,  
whose fine work as editor of the Maryland Archives has made  
historic research a pleasure to the student.



GEORGE CALVERT, KNIGHT,  
BARON BALTIMORE  
OF BALTIMORE IN IRELAND.

## FOREWORD

It has been thought well to put into booklet shape an illustrated lecture on the Early Manors of Maryland. This little sketch was given for the first time about seven years ago, in a course connected with "Field Days in History," carried on at the Woman's College (now Goucher) through the patriotic energies of Dr. and Mrs. Bibbins; while at the Jamestown Exposition color-photographs of the manors formed part of the fine exhibit made by Mrs. William Reed for the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America. It was last given in May, a year ago, under the auspices of the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America, with the kind co-operation of Mrs. William H. Whitridge and Mrs. Charles Ellet Rieman, to assist toward equipping a room in the Hospital for the Women of Maryland, as a memorial to Margaret Brent—one of the foremost women in the early colony. To this memorial it has been a sincere pleasure to contribute in ever so slight a degree by these views, which have afforded many happy days in the making, have been the occasion of many friendships in the dear Southern Maryland region, where so much hospitality has been shown, and, it is hoped, may fulfil yet another mission in familiarizing the women of Maryland with their birthright and heritage.

ANNIE LEAKIN SIOUSSAT,  
Chairman of Committee on Historic Research,  
Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

These sketches are to appear in three series, which may be bound together if desired.

The Manors on the Potomac and its Tributaries.

The Manors on the Patuxent and its Tributaries.

The Manors on the Patapsco and its Tributaries.





*Effigies Illustrissimi*  
*Baronis BALTEMORE*  
*Hiberniae Solatii*  
*Proprietarum Terrae*



*Di. Cecilius Calvert.*  
*de Baltimore in Regna*  
*Wilt et Proprietarius*  
*Mariae et Iuloniae*

CECILIUS CALVERT  
 2nd LORD BALTIMORE



ANNE ARUNDELL,  
WIFE OF CECILIUS CALVERT,  
AND OF THE NOBLE FAMILY  
OF ARUNDELLS OF WARDOUR.

Photograph  
presented to the author  
by the Dowager Lady Arundell

## OLD MANORS IN THE COLONY OF MARYLAND

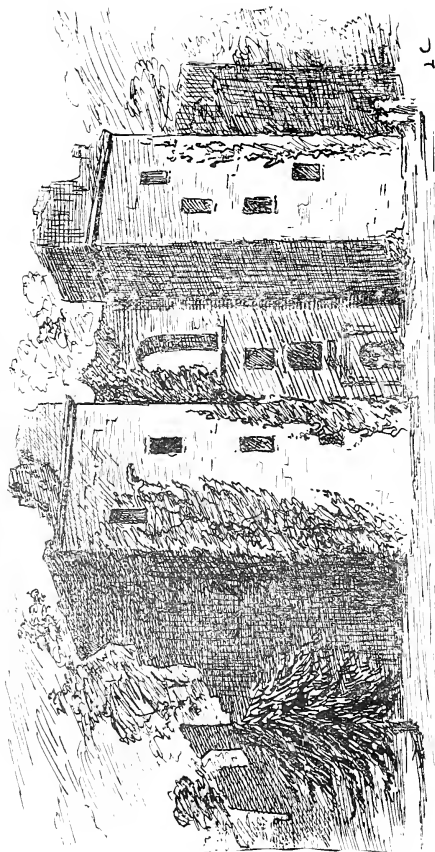
### FIRST SERIES

#### ON THE POTOMAC

In the family of Sir George Calvert, Knight, created by James I. Baron Baltimore, of Baltimore in Ireland, and in the group of friends and relations intimately associated with him and with his son, appear the *dramatis personæ* of early Maryland, the individuals who link the history of the colony to that of the England which was its mother. Similarly, in the manors of Maryland, the princely grants of land which these relatives and friends of the Lord Proprietary received at his hand, we find the reappearance of one of the oldest of English social institutions. To tell something of the distribution, the situation and the history of these Maryland manors, and something of the lives of their owners, will be the purpose of these brief sketches, as we pass from the bustle of these modern days back to the simpler and more romantic years of the Stuarts and the Baltimores.

The negotiations by which Sir George Calvert sought his charter were well-nigh concluded before his death; but the document, through some mysterious caution on the part of Mr. Attorney-General Noyes, failed to pass the Great Seal until after his demise. Cecilius, his son and heir, inherited not merely the grant, but the good-will of King Charles I., with the name of the new region, Mary-Land, chosen by the King in honor of the fair young Queen, Henrietta Maria, who was so soon to come upon troublous times.

Hardly less grievous than their Queen's were the experiences of some of the women of the colony in its very early days. Of that unknown one of whom one of the Jesuit Fathers wrote, we have this testimonial: "A noble matron also has died, who, coming with the first settlers



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OLD WARDOUR CASTLE.  
defended by  
LADY BLANCHE ARUNDELL  
against the Parliamentarians  
in 1643.

into the colony, with more than woman's courage, bore all difficulties and inconveniences. She was given to much prayer, and most anxious for the salvation of her neighbors . . . a perfect example of right management as well in herself as in her domestic concerns . . . she was fond of our society while living, and a benefactor of it when dying . . . of blessed memory with all, for her notable examples, especially of charity to the sick, as well as of other virtues."

That provision for settlement of the land had long loomed large in the mind of the Statesman Baron, is shown in the fact that, as early as his visit to Virginia, 1629-30 (where, although he had been among the first in the Virginia companies and a member of their Council, he could not be allowed to remain, by reason of his late change of faith to that of the Church of Rome), he had, with one of the Arundells, made application to the Attorney-General for a grant of land south of the James River, within the "boundries of Carolana, to be peopled and planted by them with permission to erect Courts."

Whether the Arundell in question was Thomas, Baron of Wardour, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, or Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, cannot here be settled; either would have represented the Roman Catholic gentry, who were then looking for a country where they might enjoy the full freedom which Englishmen had always held as their ideal. Lord Arundell of Wardour had lately given his daughter, our gentle Lady Anne, to be the bride of Cecilius, son and heir of Lord Baltimore, and the beautiful old Castle of Wardour sheltered him for many days, when by reason of his very great outlays he would otherwise have "lacked dyett" for himself, his retinue and his family. Wardour Castle was indeed the cradle of the Maryland Colony. Within its halls were many of the conferences held with Father Blount and others who were vitally interested in the condition of England of that day. Always a center of Catholicism and a shelter for those who had to seek homes elsewhere, it had given to the Church a home for learning, protection for the religious, preservation to the records, and its Maryland children rise up to-day and call it blessed. The death of Lord Arundell of Wardour occurred so near these nego-

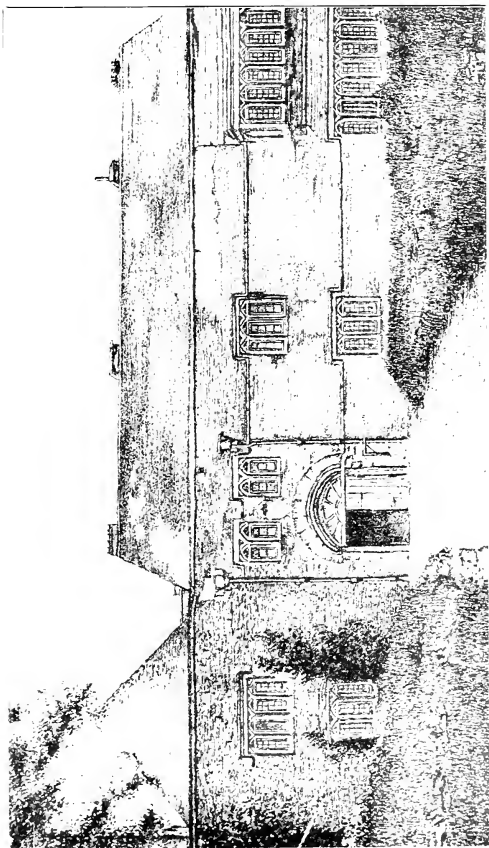
tiations that the records are not clear. When them was associated Father Blount, Provincial of the English Society of Jesus, who represented the families of Norfolk, Howard and Warwick.

Lord Baltimore, with his chaplains, had made careful exploration of the country north of the James and on both sides of the Chesapeake, where they reported to the Provincial, "the land was pleasant to look upon, and fitted to be the homes of a happy people," a prophecy well fulfilled, as we can testify in our day and generation, in this, our fair land.

In the two years which elapsed from the draughting of the charter to the date of the pilgrimage to Maryland, my Lord Baltimore had made his longer journey, leaving his son and heir, Cecil (so baptized, but confirmed as Cecilius), to take up the burden and to perfect the preparation for the life over seas.

It was to a young man of twenty-six years that this heritage came—this superb grant of from ten to twelve millions of acres, exclusive of the waterways; and the notable document drawn by the father, by which such unusual privileges were secured to the colony, was left to the interpretation of the son, who, luckily for us, had even wider and broader outlook for the future than those who preceded him.

It was a day when the old men dreamed dreams and the young men saw visions, and in the new world toward which men turned such eager, wistful faces, the institutions of old England were to be transplanted. The Proprietary had the charter right of re-establishing in America the feudal system, which had been gradually broken up in England, and by an unusual assertion of the royal prerogative on the part of Charles I., Baltimore was granted the right to erect manors and manorial courts in Maryland, a right which the statute "*Quia Emptores*" prevented the nobles from enjoying in the old country. "This great land-law, marking an epoch in the constitutional history of England, enacted in 1290, was virtually set aside by Charles I., after an interval of three and a half centuries, and the privilege denied the great feudal barons of England was bestowed in all its fulness upon the young Irish peer."



MANOR OF LANHERNE.  
TEMPUS, 1450.  
AN OLD ENGLISH MANOR HOUSE  
BELONGING TO THE ARUNDELLS.

From pencil sketch by  
The Hon. Gertrude Arundell.  
Presented by  
The Late Lord Arundell,  
December, 1902

The dream of the older men, set forth in the application to the Attorney General for a grant south of the James, "upon which courts might be erected," was thus fulfilled, while the visions of the young men in this age of adventure were to be realized in the grants of land, which would aid them to carve out their fortunes from the virgin forests of the new colony and would also carry with them dignity and power, to the owners and heads of these small principalities.

The land system instituted by Lord Baltimore, we are told by Wilhelm, tended to reproduce, in Maryland, not the England of the Stuarts, but the England of the time of King John and the Great Charter; but curiously enough, the Province made as rapid strides in a decade as England had made in a century. He traces, too, an analogy, very interesting, between the Proprietary, the lords of manors, and the freeholders, on the one hand, and the King, the Barons and the gentry on the other. The Indians, slaves, and redemptioners may be compared to the villeins and serfs, and the freemen of the counties and "St. Marie's Citie" to the free inhabitants of the cities and free boroughs. The geographical subdivision of the land into counties, hundreds and manors, and subsequently into parishes and towns—nay, even into cities with their charters—bore a striking resemblance to similar institutions in England. Nor would it be difficult to trace a resemblance between the colonial Assembly of Maryland, composed of one house and limited almost entirely to landholders, and the imperfect Parliaments of King John and his son Henry III. The exemption of the inhabitants of the Province from imperial taxation and from the judicial administration of England also tended to make the institutional and constitutional history of Maryland develop in a direction parallel with that of England.

The English manor-house of the feudal period (and indeed of to-day) is a very simple form of dwelling, and has not the sumptuous elegance either of castle or of hall. Nathaniel Hone, in *The Manor and Manorial Records*, says: "A quadrangle with buildings on all four sides; but the central court . . . into which all the windows look from sunless rooms. The only exception is the hall window, which



has a southern outlook. The hall was heated by a brazier in the center, and the smoke went out at a louvre in the roof. There was one gloomy parlor, with a fire-place in it, opening out of the hall. The rest of the quadrangle was taken up with kitchen, porter's lodge, cellar, and stable. Upstairs, one long dormitory." The furniture was scanty: a table made of boards laid upon trestles from whence "to lay the table," removed when not in use, some forms or stools, a long bench stuffed with straw, a few chairs of wood, chests for linen and other household stuff.

The Solar had its windows toward the south and furnished a private chamber for the lord. A winding stair of stone, in many cases exterior to the building, led to the dormitory, in rude divisions. In the rear, grouped round a courtyard, were the granaries, cattle sheds, dairy, dove-cotes and other necessary edifices.

At no great distance stood the village, made up of homesteads of tenantry, houses of the better class nearly like that of the manor lord, each in its own toft, or plot of ground, with a croft or meadow land adjacent. These arrangements show the relation of the lord to the village community; namely, that although exercising jurisdiction over the same, he forms the center of the composite whole.

After many vicissitudes, on St. Cecilia's day, Nov. 2, 1633, the Maryland Pilgrims made ready to depart. There were two sections, the first hundred and twenty-eight, who were willing to take the oaths of allegiance, supremacy and abjuration, but who, for a technical reason, omitted that formality, and were pursued by the London Searcher Watkins, whose warrant is still preserved with the "haste, haste post-haste" on three sides of the paper, and the hour at which the post rider had passed every station between London and Gravesend. These finally reached their first port and dropped anchor at the Isle of Wight, to take up the ninety-two Roman Catholics with their priests, who declined these oaths, and the twenty gentlemen, some of them certainly with their wives; and we are thus enabled to get a very fair view of that passenger list, which has been the subject of much investigation.

We cannot in this brief sketch follow them through the manifold experiences of their voyage of four months, which have been so well given in Father White's "Relatio."

The instructions of Lord Baltimore had been most specific. They were to hold their services on board as quietly as possible. His Lordship had charged each one to notify him what could be found out about the plots which had so nearly overturned his schemes at the last moment. They were to stop at Accomack and take up someone who could give them "some good information of the Bay of Chesapeake and the Pattawomeck River, and some light of a fitt place in his LOPPS country to sette downe on," to be healthful and fruitful, easily fortified and convenient for trade both with English and savages. Upon landing they were to administer to the colonists the oath to "his Ma<sup>tie</sup>," "they are to plant nothing until the future corn crop is assured." Their military muster was imperative and salt-making was a necessity.

They were fortunate in that their pilot, Captain Henry Fleete, who had been taken into captivity by the Indians in one of the Virginia massacres, had established an *entente cordiale* with the different tribes, who were lined up along the river shore, having been notified by their fleet-footed runners of the approach of these "great canowes," whose men "were like the leaves of the forest."

Their landing was made upon one of the Heron Islands, named without delay St. Clement's, where their thanksgiving Mass for deliverance from the perils of the deep was said and the formal occupation of the territory taken. It was soon seen that the capacity of the island was far too small for their purposes, and Fleete conveyed them up the beautiful sheet of water, known to us now as the St. Mary's River, to the town of the Yeocomicoes, with its witchetts, one of which was speedily taken for a chapel, its cornfields, and the nearby hunting grounds, where for generations they and their forefathers had dwelt. The voyagers were received with much dignity and caution by the Werowance; "I will not bid you go, neither will I bid you stay," said the chief, but under the shadows of the old mulberry tree,

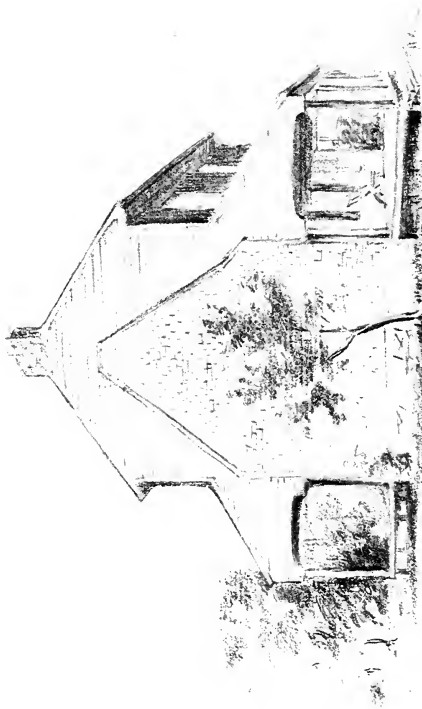
tradition says, the treaty was made by which Augusta Carolana, that first thirty miles of territory, was purchased with the axes and hoes, beads and cloth, of the ventures made by Sir Richard Lechford, the Eures and others, who had thus taken stock in the infant enterprise.

The laying-out of the town under the shelter of the double line of fortifications, St. Inigoe's Fort for the water and St. Mary's for the land, was their first care, and extreme caution was observed as to any expeditions made, beyond these military cordons, until the Yeocomicoes had fulfilled their bargain and remained with their successors while the corn crop was harvested, and until their women had taught to the housewives the mysteries of their preparation of "pone and omine" and had then folded their tents for the beginning of that pathetic journey which takes them out of our ken.

The instructions of 1636, some two years after the landing, had set forth: "And we do . . . authorize you that every two thousand acres . . . so to be passed . . . be erected and created into a mannor. . . . And we do hereby further authorize you that you cause to be granted unto every of the said Adventurers within every of their said manors respectively, . . . a Court Barron and Court Leet, to be from time to time held. . . ."

The conditions of plantation with regard to the taking up of land were fully complied with, from the colonist who only transported himself and wife, to those who brought in from twenty-eight to forty settlers. But there were many other things to contemplate before men reached the period of manors and manorial courts.

The good ship the *Ark*, with her convoy the *Dove*, brought only a very few of those who would naturally have taken up the thousand acres. Perhaps the first land in bulk was 4000 acres laid out on St. George's for Captain Henry Fleete, as we have seen, a pioneer in these virgin forests, and was probably the reward for his services rendered. But the succeeding arrivals, Gerrards, Brents, Snows, Evelyns, were the beginnings of a goodly company who, about 1639, availed themselves of these privileges; and while the "conditions" provided that any man who produced the requisite number of settlers and regis-



CALVERT'S REST.  
ON CALVERT'S BAY.  
ST.GABRIEL'S MANOR.

The home of  
The Hon. William Calvert,  
Son and Heir of  
Governor Leonard Calvert

tered the oaths that were necessary might take up manor land with Court Baron and Court Leet, naturally those nearest the Lord Proprietary were the first to be served, and we see kith and kin, with personal friends and those who had served his Lordship in one capacity or another, among the first manor lords.

The whole of St. Mary's County, lying south of Trinity, now Smith's Creek, was laid out for the Governor, Leonard Calvert, in 1639, with the right of Court Baron and Court Leet. There were three manors, St. Michael's, St. Gabriel's and Trinity Manor, and it was on the manor of St. Gabriel, on the 7th of March, 1656, "by the steward of the manor, that one Martin Kirke took of the lady of the manor in full court, Margaret Brent, by delivry of the said steward, by the rod, according to the custom of said manor, one Messuage, lying in the said manor, and the said Kirke having done his fealty was thereby admitted tenant."

Some of these tenants on these three manors had then been so careless as to fall behindhand for three years' rent, and they owed each as much as six barrells of corn and twelve capons for this period; and when the lady of the manor, Margaret Brent, as the Governor's Executrix, pointed out that through their part in the rebellion against the Lord Proprietary they had forfeited their holdings, the court confirmed her decision, the first and only instance in the colony of forfeiture for rebellion.

On the arrival of the Hon. William Calvert, only son and heir of the Governor, Leonard Calvert, he succeeded to a portion of St. Gabriel's, known as Calvert's Rest on Calvert's Bay, and his home is still standing, from which many of the proclamations relating to the colony were issued by him, as its Secretary; and it was probably in its adjacent waters that he was "unfortunately drowned." The date of the building of Calvert's Rest was visible in the brick gable end until repeated applications of a fine and substantial pink wash effectually obliterated it.

Coming up from Point Lookout, on the opposite side of Trinity (now Smith's Creek) from Trinity Manor, was St. Elizabeth's



ST. ELIZABETH'S MANOR.  
JUTLAND

Manor, which contained two thousand acres, and of which the Jutland estate, with its quaint old house, is the survival. It was granted to Thomas Cornwallis in 1639, and in after years became the early home in Maryland of the Hon. William Bladen, member of the House, clerk of the Council and the first "Public Printer of the Province."

Then comes St. Inigoe's Manor, as to which the old record reads, "lying on the east side of St. Georges River, commonly called St. Maries River, containing and laid out for two thousand acres, and St. Georges Island on the other side, of one thousand acres, the whole forming St. Inigoes Manor." R. F. Thomas Copley brought in servants for which he received twenty-eight thousand five hundred acres of land. It is supposed that Thomas Copley and the R. F. Philip Fisher were identical. He was known as Thomas Copley, the land agent for the Society of Jesus; and of these grants, three thousand one hundred acres were issued for St. Inigoe's, and four thousand for St. Thomas' Manor. Grants were made out to Father Ferdinando Pulton; but when, in crossing the river, he was accidentally shot, they were assigned to Mr. Cuthbert Fenwick and later to R. F. Starkey. The beautiful little manor house, with its chateau-like roof, with the picturesque windmill at the end of the point, was one of the most striking features of that lovely landscape. But the all-devouring waters swallowed up the windmill, and the all-devouring flames consumed the old manor house, and it is with the greatest appreciation that the possession of this rare sketch of its departed glories is here acknowledged to the courtesy of the late and lamented Father Fullerton. But before the manor house was built, the fort on the manor had served the purpose of keeping watch and ward upon the water-front. Just a few years after the landing, every barque that sailed up to "Fort Point" had to pay tribute in ammunition to that stronghold, and must ride at anchor for two whole tides, both coming and going, under the lee of the fort.

Among the relics saved by the care of the Jesuit Fathers are the ancient cannon—murderers, they were called—some of them of Spanish make, so the story goes. One is at Annapolis on the State



ST. INIGOE'S MANOR.  
ON THE ST. MARY'S,  
ST. INIGOE'S CREEK.



House green, and two may be found at Georgetown College, which has also the beautiful old claw- and ball-foot council table, with George Calvert's cutlass and leather scabbard.

Not only did the Assembly use St. Inigoe's for some of their sessions, but proclamations were issued from it, and among the bulletins posted upon its walls one reads thus: "Upon the discharge of three guns, every householder shall answer it, and every housekeeper inhabiting St. Michaels Hundred between St. Ingoes Creek and Trinity Creek shall immediately upon the knowledge thereof carry his women and children to St. Innegoes Ffort, there to abide one month." These precautions were soon justified, for, on the appearance of "Sixteen strange Indians" in the settlement (possibly one of the early raids of the Susquehannocks), the wife and child of one of the colonists had been "murthered," and he makes his appeal: "Since that blood cryeth to Heaven for vengeance, yr Petitioner hereby throweth himself, together with the blood of his murthered wife and child, att your feete, craving justice—which blood he humbly begs of the Just Judge of Heaven and Earth, never to remove from your souls nor the souls of your childrens children until it be satisfied." Signed, Thos. Alcock.

The farms which belong to this manor are known the world over for their rich cultivation, and are still among the best lands in the neighborhood, although the glory has departed.

As the years went on, the white-winged ships sailed across the Atlantic, carrying the products and "rarities," sometimes the great trunks of cedar trees, sometimes rather strange beasts. Of one projected consignment, the Governor writes: "the lyon I had for you is dead," while redbirds, rattlesnakes and other queer cargoes travelled over the sea with the constant correspondence which kept his Lordship in touch with his possessions in Mary-land.

The early letters of Father Thomas, alias Andrew White, of Thomas Copley and Thomas Cornwallis, who, with Jerome Hawley, had been appointed as the commissioners to aid the young Governor, give us our only glimpses of these first five years. And the ships brought back with them company after company of men of



CORNWALLIS'S  
CROSS MANOR HOUSE.  
Through the courtesy of  
Mrs. Charles Grayson,  
the present owner.

all sorts and conditions, usually of the better class of the English, and not infrequently from the old nobility. The Jerninghams are examples of this. They came in as servants to one of the adventurers, but, in an account of a Roman Catholic emigration to Spanish Louisiana before its cession, Dr. Jerningham modestly mentions to the Spanish dignitary that they are themselves connected with some of the best of the titled families in England, and proof is given; and this was only one instance out of many.

After one of these arrivals, Father White writes to Lord Baltimore: "Now, my Lord, in the inteerim heere is Captayne George Evelyn, who wishes much happiness, to your Lo<sup>pp</sup> and the place. He sheweth us a draught of our Province divided into counties, baronies, lordships, etc." And so, in 1637, the Manor of Evelynnton, in the Barony of St. Mary's, is taken up. It is said that this included the well-known resort of Piney Point, and from this patent to his Lordship's cousin was given one of the few grants, made by Thomas Greene, Governor, only ten years later, after the death of Governor Calvert, in 1647.

Meanwhile, as one comes up the St. Mary's River from Point Lookout, in the laying-out of manors, the lands of dignitaries next appear. The Hon. Thomas Cornwallis, one of the most striking figures of his day, toop up two thousand acres, which he called "Cornwalleys" Cross Manor. Apparently he did not bring his wife to the colony, as did Mr. Thomas Greene and Mr. Jerome Hawley. Captain Cornwallis writes to Lord Baltimore in 1638 in regard to his coadjutor, who is accused of an undue bias toward the Virginia Plantation: "Well may the discharging of the office hee hath undertaken invite him sometimes to Look toward Virginia but certainly not with prejudice to Maryland from whens he receives the greatest comforts that the world affords him—both from sowle and bodie—the one from the church, the other from his wife, who by her comportment in these difficult affayres of her husband's hath manifested as much virtue and discretion as can be expected from the sex she owes [oh! cruel Cornwallis!] whose industrious housewifery hath so adorned this

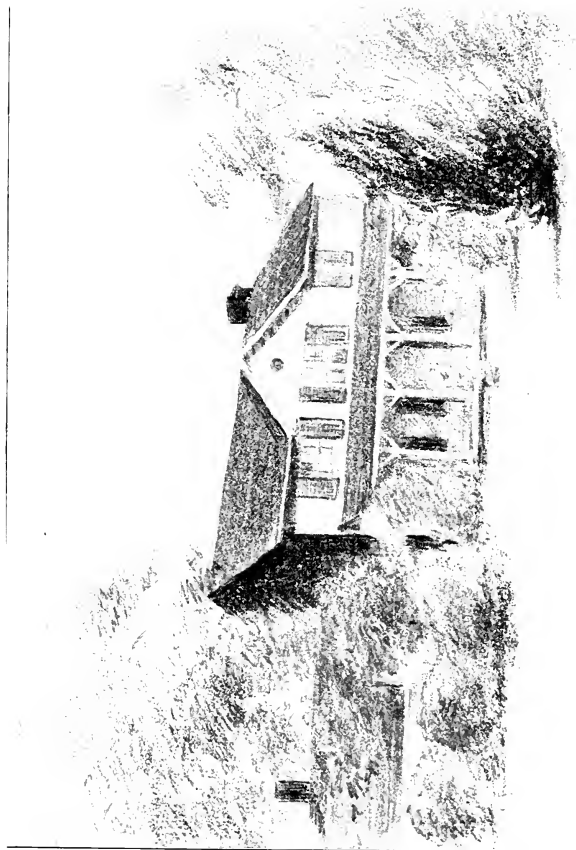
desert that should his discouragements force him to withdraw himself and hir, it would not a little eclipse the Glory of Maryland."

Mr. Hawley did not live long to enjoy his perquisites in the two colonies, but he had laid off for him two manors, St. Jerome's and St. Helen's, which his stepson, Sir William Courtenay, arranged to have secured to himself after the death of his mother, Mrs. Elinor Hawley.

Captain Cornwallis was probably the wealthiest man in the colony. Within a few months after the landing he had erected, in 1635, a town water-mill, the property containing nine acres. The lines of the old dam are still visible, and upon its completion he set about building a brick house, "to put my head in," which stands to-day with its stack of beautiful old chimneys, its fine proportions still showing the lines of the original building. Time, of course, has brought changes, but there is little question that it is the oldest house now standing built about this period.

The inventory of his losses in Ingle's raid shows a magnificent estate for that day: cattle, plate, household linen, hangings, furniture, with personal effects of great value.

"Cornwalley's" Cross Manor is the last of these divisions, bringing us to the town land, of which the holdings were naturally much smaller. Across St. Inigoe's Creek is the beautiful estate of "Rose Croft," which contained the Wolstenholme House, popularly known as the "Collector's." The house was a capacious frame building, with brick gables and, until recent years, double-roofed and triangularly-capped dormer windows, finished with handsomely carved wood-work ornamenting both ceilings and side walls. "It stands to-day" (Mr. Thomas wrote in 1900), "the only monument of its time, and furnishes a handsome and interesting specimen of the style of architecture and interior embellishment of that day. It occupies the summit of the high, bold bluff at the juncture of Saint Inigoe's Creek with the river, and commands an extensive and picturesque view of both land and water, embracing in its sweep, Saint George's Island,



ROSE CROFT.  
A FAMOUS SEAT OF  
HOSPITALITY ON THE  
ST. INIGOE'S CREEK.

the broad Potomac, and the dim, mountain-like lines of the distant Virginia shore."

The old "domestical" chapel in the background, the quaint tiling of the porches, the superb old box-trees, shown in the accompanying sketch, have perished in the flames which consumed the entire property, not long after this photograph was taken. And it can live now only in the memory of those to whom it was dear, and in the pages of Kennedy's work, "Rob of the Bowl," the best historical novel that tells of those days.

In the laying-out of the town lands Greene's Rest comes next, afterwards called St. Anne's. This was allotted to one of the Proprietary connection, who succeeded Leonard Calvert as second Governor of the Province of Maryland.

His loyalty cost him dearly, for later, in proclaiming King Charles II., he roused the ire of those who had not the courage to stand by King Charles I., and the proclamation in Maryland by Governor Greene was certainly the first banner flung out for that apparently hopeless cause. His family has notable in the colony. His children were godsons of Leonard Calvert, and one was called for him—Leonard. Their history is most interesting.

He is said to have married a sister of Governor Calvert; certain it is that the grouping of the property about this region was that of a family circle, Philip Calvert, Chancellor, occupying the plantation known as "Chancellor's Point," of especial historical interest, since the landing of the Maryland Pilgrims was made just here.

Then came the allotments of town land for the Brents, brothers and sisters, Giles, Fulke, Margaret and Mary. The land of the sisters, called at one time, "The Sisters' Freehold," lay between "Greene's Rest," "Brent's Forge" and the "White House," the residence of Deputy Governor Giles Brent, sometime treasurer of the colony. These stately sisters require far more room than we can here afford them, though it is possible to show how mistaken is the estimate commonly held of Mrs. Margaret's conduct on many trying occasions. Kinswomen of Lord Baltimore, they enjoyed the firm friendship of

the family, and, as relatives, attended the last hours of Leonard Calvert, Margaret receiving his nuncupative will and, as next of kin, administering on his estate. Their residence in St. Mary's was an establishment of great elegance. It was called St. Thomas, in their patent, and the house erected on a portion of what was known as St. Mary's Forest, containing  $70\frac{1}{2}$  acres, a special grant from Lord Baltimore to the sisters. It was surrounded by a beautiful grove of ancient oaks, and here these distinguished women dispensed a generous hospitality to the gentlefolk of their day and generation.

Upon Mistress Margaret Brent fell the burden of responsibility and anxiety left by Governor Leonard Calvert. It became her duty to dispose of all his worldly goods, to care for the interests of his children, who were then in England—probably under the oversight of Lord Baltimore. At that time, this task subjected her to slander and detraction; while in later years a mythical environment has been created, and she has been made to do duty as the first woman lawyer and the pioneer advocate of woman's suffrage. She has been made party to a love affair with Governor Leonard Calvert; she has been contracted in a betrothal (at the mature age of sixty) to a man whom she probably never saw! But, notwithstanding these perversions of fancy, the real woman stands out as one who conducted the colony through a desperate strait with courage, ability and patience rarely equalled.

Women have defended their homes and children, but rarely has it been given to a woman to take the charge of a colonial government upon her own slender shoulders.

In the rebellion which had preceded and probably hastened the death of Leonard Calvert, it had been necessary to enlist troops for the defense of the government. There was a question of how the sinews of war should be furnished, and Governor Calvert had pledged his cattle, indeed the credit of the entire Province, for the provision of this fund.

In her capacity as administratrix she went on her even way; as long as she had corn, she paid the troops in that commodity, when that gave out she supplied them with cattle, thus averting the most serious

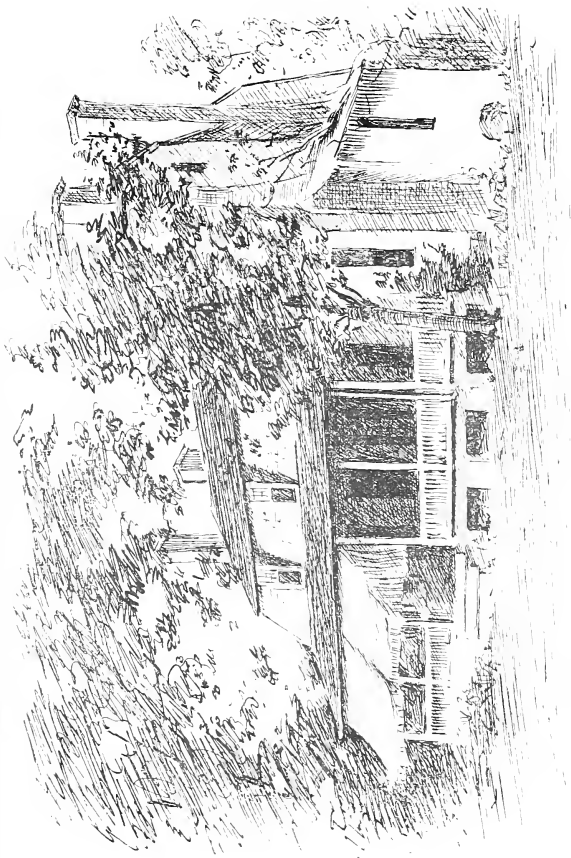
mutiny with which the Province had ever been threatened. She saw with clear vision that the interests of Leonard Calvert's family, and indeed those of the Lord Proprietary, could only be properly administered through her personal transaction of the business left her. And so, upon the 21st of January, 1647, she came before the House and requested that she should have a vote as his Lo<sup>pps</sup> sole attorney; namely, as possessing his power of attorney. For this she was received "for recovery of rights under the estate and taking care of its preservation, but not further." Her request, that she should have a vote for herself and voice also, simply meant that she refused to appear by proxy.

When Governor Greene, unmindful of the fact that he owed his office to the testimony of the Brents, denied her this, she protested against all the proceedings of this present Assembly. She received, however, the acknowledgment of the Assembly, when they assured Lord Baltimore that she had done more in the matter of the mutiny than "any other man." This, however, did not save her from the censure of the Lord Proprietary, who was most harsh in his denunciation of her policy, so that she left the colony, making her home among a little colony of Marylanders, who settled in Lancaster County, Virginia.

She has left, however, a notable figure on our canvas; the administrator and guardian of the Governor's children and estate, the representative of Lord Baltimore's interests in the troublous times, the protector of her brother Giles' family and fortune during his absences over seas, an ardent and devoted daughter of the "Holy Romane Catholique Church," she needs no fictitious setting to be, perhaps, the most notable of our women in the Colony of Maryland.

We have traced the lines of the manors from Point Lookout up the St. Mary's River into St. Inigoe's Creek. Going up still further, to St. Mary's Bay, we find St. John's Manor, first patented to Secretary Lewger, afterwards in possession of Charles, 3rd Lord Baltimore, lying on St. John's Creek; while on one side of the Bay is West St. Mary's, laid out for the Proprietary, and on the other East





PORTO BELLO.  
THE HOME OF  
WILLIAM HEBB, R.N.

Through the courtesy of  
Mrs. Alpheus Hyatt,  
the present owner.

St. Mary's Manor, in which Margaret Brent had authorized Thomas Copley to receive all rents and profits of certain tenements and lands, which, after his bitter controversy with the Jesuit Fathers, did not endear her to his Lordship.

On the Manor of West St. Mary's, and its most important survival to-day, is Porto Bello, which gives a wonderful view of the country round about. It is a quaint old colonial dwelling, a fine old stack of brick chimneys, in which is found one of the best specimens of a penthouse, of such ample dimensions, extending into the cellar, as might shelter two or three fugitives. It stands at Bacon's Wharf to-day, as a connecting-link with the expedition against Carthagenia and the enlistment of three colonial midshipmen, in the English Navy, who, on their safe return to their homes, in memory of the campaign, bestowed, in the case of William Hebb, on his division of West St. Mary's, the name of the battle in which they had all fought so valiantly, Porto Bello; his neighbor, Edwin Coade, recalled in his plantation the title Carthagenia, against which the English expedition had been directed, while Lawrence Washington gave to his home on the Potomac the name of Mt. Vernon, after Admiral Vernon, who had been their commander of the fleet; and though tradition has been, as usual, elusive, yet these facts have been verified through the Hon. James Walter Thomas (whose researches have been so far-reaching) in a correspondence relating to this episode which Hopewell Hebb, Esq., of St. Mary's had exhibited to him by his grandfather, William Hebb, of the Royal Americans.

#### KENT FORT MANOR

Kent Island had been one of the strategic points in Lord Baltimore's settlement. The contest for it with William Claiborne (who had been commissioned as Commander of the Island with license to trade with the Indians only a few months before Lord Baltimore received permission to occupy territory which necessarily included this small but very important point) absorbs much time and space in the first instructions and correspondence of the officials.

When Captain Evelyn came out, in 1636, under the wing of Cloberry and Co., Claiborne's business firm, Governor Calvert, in obedience to his brother's instructions, secured his friendship and loyalty, and, after all efforts to treat with the Kentish men had failed, he was appointed in Claiborne's place as Commander of the Isle. Not very long after, a commission was issued for a Court Leet upon the island, but it was by a stretch of authority on the part of the Governor, as there had been as yet no manor laid out. Captain Evelyn did not tarry long in the Province, and the only manor he ever owned was that of Evelynnton in the Barony of St. Mary's, that classic spot known to our forefathers as a "watering place," Piney Point, where testimony can be rendered by present-day pilgrims that the plagues of Pharaoh sink into insignificance before the swarms of mosquitoes which there abound.

Among those who were to receive a special welcome at the hands of the authorities, both from Lord Baltimore, who was still sojourning in the beautiful old Wardour Castle (from which all these earliest grants for Maryland are made), and Leonard Calvert on this side the water, were the Brents, descended from the noble house of Richard, Lord of Cosington (Manor) in Somerset, and Eleanor, daughter of Edward Reed, Lord of Turburie and Willen (Manor).

Out of one of the patriarchal families embracing Fulke, Richard, Giles, William, Edward, George, Margaret, Mary, Katharine, Elizabeth, Eleanor, Jane, Anne, we can trace only five who came into the colony—Giles, Fulke, George, Margaret, Mary—although there is some reason to believe that Katharine Brent intermarried with the distinguished Greenes, and Anne, the youngest, we believe to have been the bride whom Leonard Calvert went home in 1643 to wed. Certain it is that the sixty acres of town land next the Governor were laid out for Mr. Giles Brent in October, 1639, and in January of the same year (old style) is registered the survey for "Gyles Brent Gentleman Treasurer of the Council 1000 acres lying together as near Kent Fort as may be, and 1000 more when he shall desire it." Made Commander of Kent, from this time forward he comes second only to Leonard Calvert himself, and in the eighteen months from April,

1643, to October, 1644, while Calvert was absent, Giles Brent was acting Governor. No mention is made of the coming of his wife with him, and whether Mary Fitzherbert was his daughter or his wife remains uncertain to this day.

In the letter from the missions, the earliest mention made, and that in the case of the conversion of the Indian chief Maquacomen, and the hospitality proffered by him, the writer says: "Nor was the Queen inferior to her husband in benevolence to her guest (R. F. White), for with her own hands (which thing the wife of our Treasurer also does willingly) she is accustomed to prepare meat for him and to bake bread with no less care than labor." Giles Brent, Gentleman, found himself out of touch with my Lord Baltimore after the Jesuit troubles. So, later, he removed to Virginia, where he has many descendants.

But the most important manor, perhaps, was that laid out for Dr. Thomas Gerrard, who had been an early arrival in the Province, in the year 1638. No time was lost in the survey made for him of the one thousand acres, including St. Clement's Island, and immediately afterward was given the patent for St. Clement's Manor.

Among the first of the manor lands to be laid off, it is notable as the only one to yield testimony as to the methods of their government. It is also remarkable as including the first landing-place of the Pilgrims, St. Clement's, now Blackiston's Island, lying on the Potomac, an emerald in a setting of sapphires. It was long supposed that St. Clement's had vanished, but through the valiant efforts of Mr. Thomas, in the search of the old records, it has been proven that it is still preserved to us.

It is also unique, in that, being himself a staunch member of the Roman Catholic Church, Gerrard erected for his wife, Susanna Snow, a "Protestant Catholic," a little church where his manor tenants, also Protestant, worshiped. A glebe was also given by the Lord of St. Clement's Manor, and in 1696 the Council ordered the vestry of King and Queen Parish "to have the bounds settled to the one hundred acres of land given to the church by Thomas Gerrard."

Just where the original manor house stood, it is difficult to say, unless indeed it was that part called Brambly, and as this was the place of residence of both Dr. Gerrard and his son, and was also the name of the Gerrard homestead in England, it is very probable that just here was the center of influence from which this superb estate of eleven thousand four hundred acres was governed.

In many cases the provisions for holding a Court Baron and a Court Leet are mentioned, but, although many must have been kept, this is the only record that remains to us in its entirety.

At the opening of the Leet, so called from the old German "leute," or people, the steward, who was also the judge, having taken his place, the bailiff made proclamation "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!" and commanded all to draw near and answer to their names, upon "pain and perill." A jury was empanelled from the residents of the manor between the ages of twelve and sixty who were present. The Statute 18 Edw. II. names the following persons as proper to be investigated at a Leet: "Such as have double measure and buy by the great and sell by the less. . . . Such as haunt tavern and no man knoweth whereon they do live. . . . Such as sleep by day and watch by night, and fare well and have nothing." It also fixed the price of bread and ale, and set its hands on butchers that sold "corrupt vital." The game laws also came under its supervision; but whether it dealt with the King of Chaptico for killing a wild sow and taking her pigs, and "raising a stock of them"; or whether the lord of the manor himself was dealt with, because he had not provided a pair of stocks, pillory and ducking stools, or whether the entertainment of Benjamin Hayman and Cybill, his wife, brought John Mansell into trouble: certain it is that a more unusual chronicle cannot be found.

But perhaps the chief historical interest of St. Clement's Manor would center to-day about the beautiful old estate of "Bushwood," and the description written by Mrs. Edmond Plowden Jenkins tells us: "the columns which gave the front the stately aspect peculiar to the great mansions of the colonial period, fell to ruin many years ago." In an ancient manuscript, the property of Mrs. Plowden,

formerly of Bushwood, it is shown that Thomas Gerrard, Esquire, grants to Robert Slye, his son-in-law, one thousand acres of land, known as Bushwood, in consideration of a mortgage, two barrels of Indian corn, and twenty pounds sterling. The approach to the mansion, was through a park of magnificent primeval forest trees, which was kept intact until the middle of the nineteenth century. At the back of the house there were terraces, which sloped down to the Wicomico River, one of Potomac's many beautiful tributaries.

There are still indications of the old English garden, with its clipped box walks, and not so very long ago there were still traces of the "maze" which also formed part of the garden.

In the interior of the house, the walls and ceiling of the drawing-room are panelled in hard wood. In one of the two carved, shell-shaped alcoves, is a secret chamber, which tradition says was used as a place of concealment in troublous times.

There are still outlines of the ancient mantel, now replaced by a modern marble piece, with a blank space about it, where not very long ago there was a quaint panel painting of Virginia Water, in the park of Windsor Castle.

The staircase of solid mahogany, still in perfect condition, an exceedingly quaint device, without either posts or rails, has been painted white. It is, however, a handsome and artistic piece of wood carving, attributed to Bowen, one of the many "King's prisoners" transported to Maryland. At the top of the stairway, occupying the center of the house, on the second story, is a fine hall. It was here that the lawgivers of Maryland sat in council. It was here also, at a later date, that the secret plottings for Fendall's rebellion were held. Thomas Gerrard, strange to relate, was the friend and ally of Fendall, and it was from this hall that the schemers proclaimed their independence of Lord Baltimore. From this point, also, Fendall issued his famous proclamation as Governor of the little Republic of Maryland.

These transactions cost the lord of the manor his property, his residence in Maryland, and his political disfranchisement. The

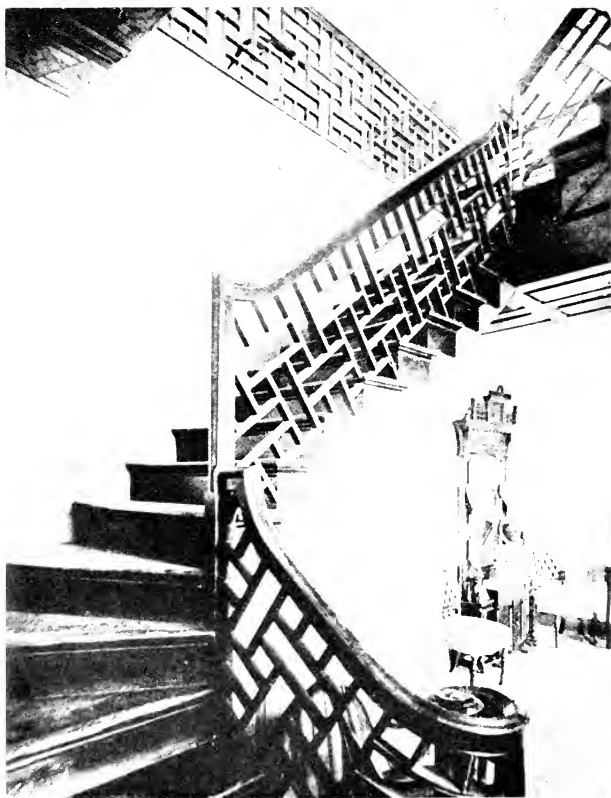
order of confiscation and banishment was dismissed, but Maryland had lost its charm for him, and he removed to Virginia, where he died.

Among the many beautiful estates lying about St. Clement's Manor and near Bushwood, must be mentioned Bashford Manor, originally belonging to Dr. Gerrard, as early as 1650. Upon it is the subdivision of Bachelor's Hope, with its quaint and attractive hunting lodge, its curious roof, the beautiful old bricks which shade into purple and green tinges, giving a curious effect of vitrified tiling. It possesses perhaps the only specimen of what was frequently found in the old English manor house, an outside staircase. This leads to a gallery on the interior upon which face the upper living and sleeping rooms. From the gallery one looks down upon the hall, where the spoils of the chase were brought in, where the dogs wandered in and out and the deer lay, and where the boon companions gathered after the day's sport was done. Belonging first to Sir Thomas Notley, then to Colonel Benjamin Rozier, who married Anne Sewall, Lady Baltimore's daughter, few places have probably seen more good cheer than Bachelor's Hope.

After the sale of the manor by Governor Notley to Lord Baltimore, the lodge came into possession of Mr. Joshua Doyne. The manor house, like Bushwood, overlooked the Wicomico and had some very beautiful interior carving; but it was burned a few years ago.

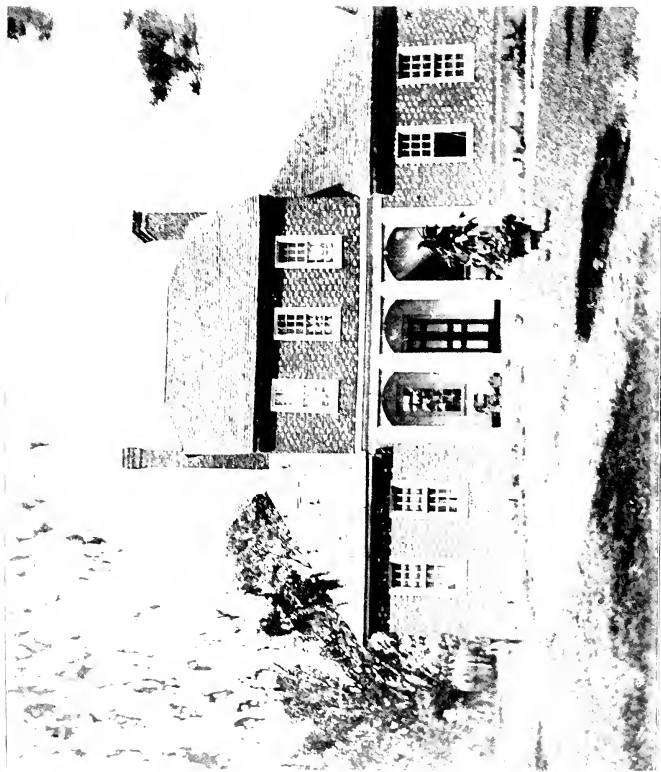
In the days when my Lady Baltimore's home was at Notley Hall, with its yellow brick mansion and underground passage from cellar to river, Mrs. Doyne, with many of the surrounding gentlefolk, came and went over the Old Manor Road in a round of visits; and it was while they were enjoying these social delights that my lady had a petition from the wife of one of the colonists in behalf of her husband, who had used "reproachful and contumacious words" against Lord Baltimore. She was in a very vituperative frame of mind, taking great umbrage that she was not more successful in her undertaking to obtain his pardon.

Another estate which possesses the distinction—too rare, alas, in this



STAIRCASE AT BUSHWOOD





BASHFORD MANOR.  
BACHELOR'S HOPE.  
Through the courtesy of  
Mr. & Mrs. Truman Slingluff,  
the present owners

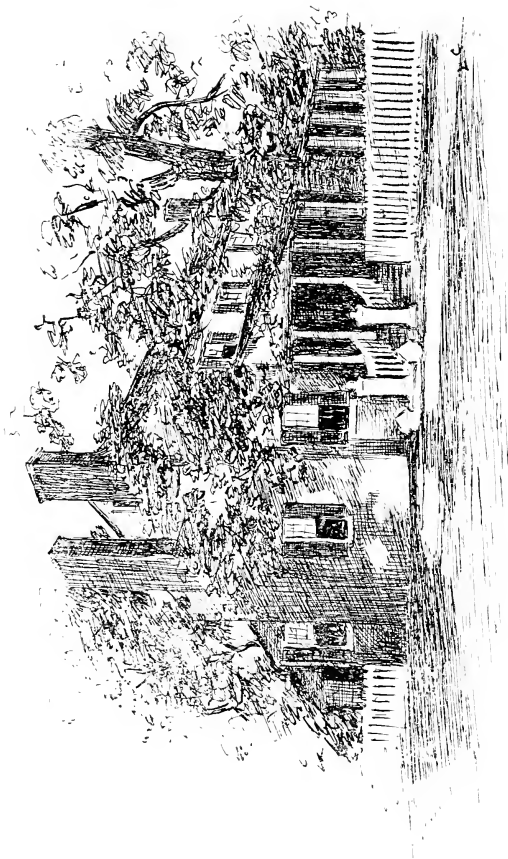
day of restless change—of having descent from the original patentees to its present owner, is Deep Falls, in which a perfect restoration in the most minute detail has been made by the Hon. James Walter Thomas.

Erected about 1745 by Major William Thomas, it is a large double two-story building, with brick gables to the first story and a fine stack of chimneys at each end of the house—indeed the whole width of the house is covered by this beautiful treatment of a generally homely feature. The hall is a large, well-finished square room. On one side is a parlor, on the other a dining-room, separated by a partition consisting of a series of folding doors. In the rear is a long passage running at right angles, which opens to the back porch by a door immediately opposite the front door and archway between hall and passage. The stairway with carved sides, maple and rosewood, inlaid with ivory, is in this passage; and the balustrade extends round the corridors above.

The approach to the house is by an avenue of fine trees, with the old-fashioned cedars back of them. In the rear are the terraces which give the name to the estate.

A quaint garden lies at the base, and the whole tends to reproduce for us the stately fashion of the past. The hospitality of the owners of this fine estate is manorial in its elegance and cordiality, and one rejoices to find this perfect survival of the manor house as it once existed.

The glimpses which we have thus had of the earliest manor life and records have covered the region of the Potomac, and the first grants, from 1634 to 1645. Our next series will deal with the manor houses and lands on the Patuxent.



DEEP FALLS.  
THE THOMAS HOMESTEAD. 1745.  
Through the courtesy  
of the present owner.

# RECORDS OF THE COURT LEET AND COURT BARON

OF ST. CLEMENT'S MANOR, 1659-72

ST CLEMENTS } ss A Court Leet & Court Baron of Thomas Gerard  
MANOUR } Esqr there held on Thursday the xxviith of Octo-  
ber 1659 by Jno Ryves gent Steward there.

CONSTABLE: Richard ffoster Sworne.

RESIANTS: Arthur Delahay; Robte Cooper, Seth Tinsley: Willm at  
Robte Coles: Jno Gee Jno Green Benjamin Hamon Jno Mattant.

FFREHOLDRS: Robte Sly gent: Willm Barton gent: Robte Cole: Luke  
Gardiner: Barthollomew Phillips: Christopher Carnall: Jno Nor-  
man: Jno Goldsmith.

LEASEHOLDERS: Thomas Jackson: Rowland Mace: Jno Shankes:  
Richard ffoster: Samuell Harris: John Mansell: Edward Turner:  
ffrancis Sutton with Jno Tennison.

JURY AND	}	Jno Mansell	}	Jno Tennison	}
HOMAGES		Bartholl: Phillips		Jno Goldsmith	
		Jno Shankes		Jno Mattant	
		Jno Gee		Sam: Harris	
		Edward Turner		Jno Norman	
		Seth Tinsley		xofer Carnall	

Sworne

Sworne

ORDT AGT SAM: Wee the aboue named Jurors doe prsent to the  
HARRIS Court that wee finde how about the 3d day of  
octobr 1659 that:

Jmprimis wee prsent that about the 3d of October 1659 that  
Samuell Harris broke the peace wth a Stick and that there was

bloudshed comitted by Samuell Harris on the body of John Mansell for wch hee is fined 40<sup>l</sup> tob wch is remitted de gratia dni.

Wee doe find that Samuell Harris hath a license fro' the Gou'nor & wee conceive him not fitt to be prsented.

ORDR AGT ROBT<sup>E</sup> Jtem wee prsent Robert Cole for marking one of COLE the Lord of the Mannors hoggs for wch hee is fined 2000<sup>l</sup> Tobco affered to 1000<sup>l</sup>.

Jtem wee prsent Luke Gardyner for catching two wild hoggs & not restouring the one halfe to the Lord of the Mannor which he ought to haue done & for his contempt therein is fined 2000<sup>l</sup> Tobco affered to 200<sup>l</sup> of Tobco.

Jtem wee prsent that Cove Mace about Easter last 1659 came to the house of John Shancks one of the Lord of the Mannors tenants being bloudy & said that Robin Coox & his wife were both vpon him & the said John Shancks desired John Gee to goe wth him to Clove Maces house & when they the sd John Shancks & John Gee came to the said Cloves his house in the night & knocked att the dore asking how they did what they replied then the sd John Shancks & John Gee haue forgotten But the sd John Shancks asked her to come to her husband & shee replied that hee had abused Robin & her and the said John Shancks gott her consent to come the next morning & Robin vp to bee freinds wth her husband & as John Schanks taketh shee fell downe on her knees to be freinds wth her sd husband but hee would not bee freinds wth her but the next night following they were freinds and Bartholomew Phillipps saith that shee related before that her husband threatened to beate her & said if hee did shee would cutt his throat or poyson him or make him away & said if ever Jo: Hart should come in agayne shee would gett John to bee revenged on him & beate him & hee heard the said William Asiter say tht shee dranke healths to the Confusion of her husband and said she would shooe her horse round & hee the said Bartholomew Phillipps heard the said Robin say if ever hee left the house Cloves should never goe wth a whole face.

It is ordered that this businesse bee tranferred to the next County Cort according to Law.

Also wee present John Mansell fore entertayning Beniamyn Hamon & Cybill his wife as Jnmates It is therefore ordered that the sd Mansell doe either remove his Jnmate or give security to save the pish (parish) harmless by the next Cort vnder payne of 1000l Tobcor.

Also we prsent Samuell Harris for the same and the same order is on him that is on John Mansell.

Also wee present the Freeholders that have made default in their appearing to forfeit 100l Tobco apeice.

Wee doe further prsent that our Bounds are at this prsent unpfect & very obscure. Wherefore wth the consent of the Lord of the Mannor Wee doe order that every man's land shall bee bounded marked and layed out betweene this & the next Cort by the present Jury wth the assistance of the Lord vpon payne of 200l Tobco for every man that shall make default.

ST. CLEMENTS } At a Court Leet & Cort Baron of Thoms Gerard  
MANNOR } sst Esqr there held on thursday the 26th of Aprill  
1660 by John Ryves Steward there

CONSTABLE Richard ffoster.

RESIANTS Robert Cowx William Roswell John Gee John Green  
Beniamin Hamon.

FREEHOLDERS: Robert Sly gent Will'm Barton gent Robt Cole Luke  
Gardiner Christopher Carnall John Norman John Goldsmith.

LEASEHOLDERS Thom's Jackson Richard ffoster Samuell Norris John  
Mansfield Edward Turner John Shancks Arthur Delahy Clove  
Mace John Tennison

JURY AND	}	Christopher Carnall	}	Richard Smith	}
HOMAGE		John Tennison		John Norman	
		John Gee		John Love	
		Edward Turner		George Harris	
		Beniamin Hamon		Willm Roswell	
		John Greene		Walter Bartlett	

OLD PATENTS.  
From original rent roll.  
Through the courtesy of  
Maryland Historical Society.  
For Jamestown Exposition

It is ordered that this businesse bee tranferred to the next County Cort according to Law.

Also wee present John Mansell fore entertayning Beniamyn Hamon & Cybill his wife as Jnmates Jt is therefore ordered that the sd Mansell doe either remove his Jnmate or give security to save the pish (parish) harmless by the next Cort vnder payne of 1000l Tobcor.

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		John Gee		John Love	
		Edward Turner		George Harris	
		Beniamin Hamon		Willm Roswell	
		John Greene		Walter Bartlett	





Wee the above named Jurors doe present to the Court Luke Gardiner for not doing his Fealty to the Lord of the Mannor It is ordered therefore that he is fined 1000<sup>l</sup> of Tobco.

Wee present fower Indians, vizt

for breakinge into the Lord of the Mannors orchard whereof three them were taken & one ran away & they are fyned 20 arms length of Roneoke.

Wee present also two Indian boys for being taken wth hoggs flesh & running away fro' it & they are fined 40 arms length.

Wee present also a Cheptico Indian for entringe into Edward Turners house & stealinge a shirt fro' thence & hee is fined 20 arms length if he can be knowne.

Wee present also Wickocomacoe Indians for takeinge away Christopher Carnalls Cannowe fro' his landing & they are fyned 20 arms length if they bee found.

Wee present also the King of Cheptico for killing a wild sow & took her piggs & rayased a stock of them referred to the hoble Gounor.

Wee concieve that Indians ought not to keepe hoggs for vnder prtence of them they may destroy all the hoggs belonginge to the Mannor & therefore they ought to bee warned now to destroy them else to bee fyned att the next Court. Referred to the hoble the Gou'nor.

Wee reduce Luke Gardiners fyne to 50<sup>l</sup> of Tobco

Wee am'ce the fower Indians to 50 arms Length of Roneoke & the Indian that had his gun taken fro' him to bee restored agayne to the owner thereof

The Indian boys wee am'ce 40 arms Length of Roneoke as they are above am'ced

Wee am'ce the Cheptico Indian for stealing Edward Turners shirt to 20 arms length of Roneoke

Wee am'ce also Wickocomacoe Indians for takeinge away Christopher Carnalls Cannowe to 20 arms Length of Roneoke

















